which appeals have to be preferred against the acts or orders of the executive authorities. The matters covered by the Bill do not tread on controversial grounds. I beg leave of the House to move for the acceptance of the Bill.

Motion put and carried

Secretary to the Council: The Title of the Bill is the Cochin Municipal Act (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. C. J. Mathew *(Joint Secretary to Government):* I request the President that S. O. 32 may be suspended and the Bill be taken up for consideration at once.

Mr. President: S. O. 32 is suspended.

Clauses 2 to 6 put and carried one by one
Clause 1 put and carried
Preamble put and carried

Mr. C. J. Mathew *(Joint Secretary to Government):* I request that the Bill may be taken up and finally passed tomorrow.

Motion put and carried

3. The Cochin Maintenance Orders Enforcement Bill

Mr. M. Sivarama Menon *(Advocate-General):* I beg to move that the Cochin Maintenance Orders Enforcement Bill be read in Council.

The object of this Bill is only to provide reciprocity between Travancore, British India and all other Governments which are prepared to reciprocate with this State in the matter of enforcement of maintenance orders passed by competent Courts in favour of wives, children, etc. It sometimes happens that the moment the order or decree is passed the husband goes out to British India or Travancore and thus evades the jurisdiction of our courts when the time for the execution of the decree or order comes. In England there is a law whereby reciprocation has been achieved in this matter between the United Kingdom and the Dominions. In British India also legislation was passed in 1922 for a like purpose. In Travancore also there is a legislation on parallel lines. It is highly necessary that we should also fall into line with other Governments in the matter of the reciprocal arrangement allowing execution of maintenance decrees and orders in favour of dependants. This is not at all a controversial measure. It closely follows the British Indian and Travancore Acts on the point and this Bill will come into operation only between the Governments which mutually agree to reciprocate. For instance, if Madras agrees to have our decrees enforced in the Presidency of Madras, then of course we will also recognise their decrees for enforcement here. If this Bill comes into operation, it will be for the benefit of all persons in whose favour maintenance allowance has been ordered by courts of law—either by a civil court or by a criminal court wherever the person bound to obey the decree be. It is a wholesome piece of legislation to protect the interests of the helpless women and children who have been unable to realise the maintenance allowance allowed to them by courts of law on account of the change of residence of the judgment debtors or counter-petitioners.

Mr. V. J. Mathai *(Planters):* Are there corresponding legislations in British India and Travancore?

Mr. M. Sivarama Menon *(Advocate-General):* I have already stated in the statement of objects and reasons and here that there is a legislation in British India and Travancore on parallel lines.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar *(Nellayi):* Suppose there is an exparte decree in British India, that order will be treated as an exparte decree by our court?

Mr. M. Sivarama Menon *(Advocate-General):* The interests of justice are never forgotten. No order or decree will be valied unless an opportunity has been given to show cause why the order should not be passed. Refusal to plead in spite of notice will not give any undeserved protection.

Mr. K. S. Panicker *(Ezhuvas-Mukundapuram):* On a point of information, Sir, ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ ഒരു വിധി സമ്പാദിച്ചിട്ട് ആക്ഷൻ ഇങ്ങോട്ടയച്ചു. വിധി എക്സ്പാട്ടിയാണ്. അതിനു വാദിക്കേണ്ടതു് ഇവിടേയൊ അവിടേയൊ?

മിസ്റ്റർ എം. ശിവരാമമേനോൻ: എതുകക്ഷിക്കു് ബ്രിട്ടിഷിൻഡ്യയിൽ നോട്ടീസ്സ് കൊടുക്കാതെയാണു് വിധി ഉണ്ടായതു് എങ്കിൽ അയതു് ഒരു തല്ക്കാല വിധി മാത്രമാണു്. അതു് ഇവിടെ സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തണം. ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയിൽതന്നെ നോട്ടീസുകൊടുത്തിട്ടും എ

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തുകക്കു വാദിക്കാതെ വിധിയുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെങ്കിൽ ആ വിധി ഇവിടെ സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്താതെ നടത്താം. ന്യായമായ അവസരം കൂടാതെ ആരുടെ പേരിൽ വിധിയുണ്ടായാലും ആ ആൾക്കു നിയമപ്രകാരം നിവൃത്തികളുണ്ട്".

Motion put and carried

Secretary to the Council : The title of the Bill is "The Cochin Maintenance Orders Enforcement Bill".

Mr. M. Sivarama Menon *(Advocate-General)* : I request that the Chair may be pleased to suspend S. O. 32 and move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. President : Granted.

Clauses 2 to 12 put and carried
Clause 1 put and carried
Preamble put and carried

Mr. M. Sivarama Menon *(Advocate-General)* : I move that the Bill be finally taken up and passed tomorrow.

Motion put and carried

RESOLUTION No. 1

Appointment of a Committee to enquire into the present condition of the Co-operative Societies of the State

"This Council recommends to the Government that a Committee may be appointed to examine the working of the Co-operative Societies of the State and to submit a report with its findings and suggestions for the improvement of the Co-operative movement in the State".

Mr. V. J. Mathai *(Planters)* :The object of my resolution was for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the present condition of the Co-operative Societies of the State. I have been anticipated by the Government. The Hon'ble Minister is contemplating the appointment of a committee. The proposed personnel of the committee has been read before the Council. Therefore, it seems to be unnecessary to move the resolution now. At the same time, I may be allowed with the Chair's permission to state that the expenses could be reduced much further and that no full-time Secretary is necessary for such committee, and I may, with due respect to the Hon'ble Minister, say that there is already a feeling that the Hon'ble Minister is creating too many unnecessary posts.

Mr. President : You said that you do not propose to move the resolution and yet you want to speak. Are you going to move it or not ?

Mr. V. J. Mathai *(Planters)* : I do not move it. But I only said that I may be allowed with the permission of the Chair, to say a few words. As an analogy I may mention the committee appointed to enquire into the Panchayat courts. There was no full-time Secretary at all.

RESOLUTION No. 2

Allowing the Honorary visitors to visit the Hospital without notice

Mr. T. S. Ramachandra Ayyar *(Chittur-Tattamangalam)* : I rise to move *"This Council recommends to the Government that instead of the present practice of honorary visitors to hospitals and dispensaries visiting the same on a day and in an hour, fixed by the doctors in charge, the honorary visitors be empowered to visit the institutions jointly or severally once in a month and record their remarks on the working of these institutions".*

Sir, my resolution is self-explanatory. The present practice in the matter of honorary visitors visiting these institutions is this. The doctor in charge fixes up an auspicious day and hour. He issues notice to the Board of Honorary Visitors. (If the Government is going to accept the resolution, it is not necessary for me to move it at all.) The doctors in charge give due notice to the Board of Honorary Visitors to visit the hospital on a particular day and hour. On that day the hospitals are kept neat. I do not imply that on other days the hospitals are run improperly. But the possibility is there. On the notified date, the hospitals are kept clean, and the nurses smartly dressed. Naturally, the honorary visitors record their findings in a way quite agreeable to the Doctor. So far as the doctors are concerned, that is a satisfactory system, Sir, if my information is correct, in British India the honorary visitors jointly and severally at their sweet will and pleasure visit these institutions. They visit the patients one by one, ask

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